The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 24. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1871. NO. 238.

WASHINGTON.

The San Domingo Debate Resumed in the Senate.

Speeches by Senators Schurz, Morton, and Harlan.

Mr. Sumner's Resolutions Finally Tabled by a Large Majority.

The Ku-Klux Bill Further Debated in the House.

Negotiations with Foreign Bankers Relative to the New Loan.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE SAN DOMINGO SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The Senate galleries were not so crowded to-day as when Mr. Sumner made his speech on the ten resolutions excepting the administration for the violation of the constitution and international law in its operations on San Domingo, still there were few vacant seats, and there were more present than could be accommodated with pure air or convenient and comfortable seats. Before the consideration of the morning hour, Mr. Schurz took the floor, and resumed the speech which he was prevented from finishing yesterday by reason of adjournment. It would seem that he had taken advantage of the time intervening for collecting from Spain, from documentary sources, and partly from those who had left Spanish from San Domingo with the Commissioners. Yesterday, Mr. Howe his characterized their as a pure patriot, who has so unselfish that he desired annexation solely for the benefit of its people, even though he knew that he would sacrifice his own political condition and prospects by so doing. Taking this as his starting point, the Senator proceeded to expose the utter character of the adventure, in such a scathing, yet humorous, manner that both the Senate and galleries were convulsed with laughter, and the Chair was several times obliged to enforce order. His remarks on Secretary Boutwell's recent letter, defending the President's course in San Domingo, were also very equally happy. The he characterized it as a letter to Harlaem, and predicted that it would gain for Mr. Boutwell a reputation as a great constitutional lawyer, and among constitutional lawyers as a great sailor. He compared the letter with that of Richard Rush, addressed to the naval commander at Samana Bay, requiring the latter to protect the Bass Government from foreign intervention and domestic insurrection, and observed, in his own inimitably ironical manner, that, unless Mr. Rush degenerated into mere dog, the memory of that great statesman would be cherished. In concluding, he took occasion to say a few words in reply to Mr. Howe on the President from personal motives. He was willing to concede his eminent past services, and was ready to award to him a share in the civic offices, and not by laying the laws of the country at his feet. He was not interrupted so often during the delivery of his speech. The natural conclusion that Schurz was so thoroughly overwhelmed by the facts and logic of Mr. Howe's speech, that it was the best policy to let him have the floor to himself. Mr. Morton spoke for about half an hour, mainly on the question of jurisdiction which had been given to Fish's message, about the time of the Mexican war. He was followed by Harlan, who was put forward as the last resort, to charge personal and vindictive motives upon Sumner, and to defend the Grant administration. In this respect he succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations. Failing altogether of the absence of a large number of Senators, a motion in lay the resolutions on the table was adopted by a vote of 40 to 19.

ORDER OF BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

The Senate resumed the consideration in the present session to subjects therein specified seems to agree by investors as soon as those whom it was intended to benefit. Mr. Sherman submitted an amendment to it, so that the Ku-Klux bill might be reported upon by the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. Anthony, author of the resolution, wished to have the matter disposed of. Mr. Sherman then in a brief speech explained the action of the Committee on the Judiciary in reference to the bill. Mr. Edmunds said he would not be in favor of the amendment, but would not object to it. Mr. Sherman's amendment was then agreed to, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 29.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The Senate took up, in the morning hour, Mr. Anthony's resolution, fixing the order of business, so that any bill on the South passed by the House of Representatives may be considered at the present session.

ORDER OF BUSINESS DICTATED.

Mr. CASSERLY, in denial of Mr. Anthony's assertion that the Democratic party had dictated the order of business, said that certain legislation of the Democratic members of the Judiciary Committee had been dictated and pressed by Republican caucuses. The Democrats had nothing to dictate. Mr. Sherman had been pushed through by the Republican majority, and the Democrats acquiesced in the action of their opponents.

Mr. THURMAN reiterated his assertion that no Republican caucus had ever sought to bind the action of the Democrats. He had voted to refer the ku-klux question as an indi-pendent and non-connected subject, and had opposed the appointment of members of the same party upon a committee of conference.

Mr. WILSON corroborated Mr. Anthony's assertion. He was for one of years with them in the Senate as an overwhelming Democratic majority, and that was the first time he ever heard that the Democrats had been dictated to by Republican caucuses. Something had been said about the Democrats having been overwhelmed by the Republican majority, and he was compelled to say he still thought so.

Mr. SHERMAN said he had been for years in the habit of voting with the Democrats on many questions, and they had never dictated to him. He had never known that he had exercised the unusual power of dictation over Democratic Senators. He had not left to the Democrats the duty of defending the Republican party from that source. Mr. Wade is also pressing upon the President the necessity that the report should be acted upon at the present session. He says that he will be ready for submission to the President by the last of the week.

THE KU-KLUX BILL.

The prospects for legislation in the House are not very encouraging. Democratic members have announced their intention to make set speeches on Shellabarger's Ku-Klux bill, now before the body, as soon as the morning hour is called. The discussion will probably extend for two next week.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, March 29.—A dispatch was received at the Treasury Department to-day from the agent in Santo Domingo, concerning a bill of exchange for $100,000 drawn by the Commissioners of the United States, who desired to make a loan to the United States Treasury.

THE SAN DOMINGO REPORT.

The San Domingo Commissioners' report, which is nearly ready for the press, will be sent in to Congress on next Monday. It will be understood, will be sent to Congress on next Monday. It will be understood, will be sent to Congress on next Monday. It will be understood, will be sent

The Chicago Tribune.

Rates of Subscription (Payable in Advance) TERMS AT MAIL.

Daily (Morning), Single Copy, one year.....$12.00
Daily (Morning), Single Copy, six months.....6.50
Tri-Weekly Edition, Single Copy, one year.....6.00
Tri-Weekly Edition, Five Copies, one year.....27.50
Weekly Edition, Single Copy, one year.....2.00
Weekly Edition, Five Copies, one year.....15.00
Liberal Clubs of more than

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and county.

Postmasters are allowed 10 per cent commission on yearly subscriptions.

Remit by draft, express, Post Office order, or registered letter, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week

Address TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill.

THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1871.

THE WAREHOUSE BILL.

The Warehouse bill, now under consideration at Springfield, and substantially approved by the House, is marked throughout with efforts to reach something that is unattainable, and which, if attainable, would not be judicious. The bill provides for three classes of warehouses. Classes A and B are those in which grain is stored in bulk, and so mixed that its identity cannot be preserved; but all such warehouses in cities having over 100,000 population are known as Class A, whereupon the bill devotes a series of sections for the government and regulation of storing grain in Class A. What has the population of the city to do with the regulation of the grain trade? What right has the Legislature to provide one law for the government of a particular line of trade in Chicago, and another law for the same trade in Peoria? Simply the overgrown pride of the State finds expression in the folly that the number of people living in the town or city is not only ridiculous, but palpably unconstitutional. As well provide that burglary or forgery committed in cities having over 100,000 inhabitants shall be punished in one way, and in all other cities in another way; or that banking, manufacturing, the exercise of medicine or law, or the carrying on of mechanical trades in Chicago shall be regulated by laws not applicable to the same business when transacted in other parts of the State.

The bill provides that warehouses in Chicago shall procure a license from the Circuit Court, and give bond for faithful compliance with the law, and such license may, upon the complaint of any person, be revoked by the Circuit Court. The same court is required to appoint a Chief Inspector of Grain for such warehouses. These two provisions are very objectionable. In the first place, the law does not require a license to do business in Chicago that can be done elsewhere, in the State without license, nor ought the business of a public warehouse to be arrested by summary process. There ought to be sufficient penalties for a violation of law, but to close a warehouse upon the complaint of any person, by summary process, is to punish shippers rather than the warehousemen. Hereafter all grain is to be delivered to the warehouse to which it is consigned, and to no other, and to close a warehouse by summary process may leave from 50 to 100 cars of grain on track, consigned to the closed elevator, and not deliverable to any other warehouse. Do farmers or shippers want such a ridiculous mess as this? Is it not a nuisance, a practical defeat of the one great reform sought by the constitution? In the excitement of a "corner," as against the market in New York or Liverpool, an operator might demand, upon technical grounds, the closing of half the elevators of this city, throwing all incoming grain upon the track and keeping it there until the owners could be near it from, at increased expense to the shipper, both for delivery and detention.

The appointment of officers to inspect grain is not a judicial function, and even if not prohibited by the constitution should never be adopted. The appointment of officers is purely an executive duty. The constitution divides the State Government into three branches—executive, legislative, and judicial—and declares that "no person or collection of persons, being one of these departments, shall exercise any power properly belonging to either of the others," etc.; and, further on in a belt forty miles wide from Tankton to Fort Laramie—in consideration of a certain, or, perhaps, rather an uncertain, subsidy.

Also, that

The Governor's powers are, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint all officers whose offices are established by this constitution, or which may be created by law, and whose appointments are not otherwise provided for; and no such officer shall be appointed or elected by the General Assembly."

Any office created by law can be filled only by Executive appointment, unless in such cases as the constitution may otherwise direct. To designate the appointment of grain inspectors to the Circuit Judges of this county is as plainly a violation of the constitution as it would be to require the Circuit Court to perform the duty of Governor or Town Assessor. The bill further attempts to fix maximum rates for storage, instead of leaving it, like all other business, open to competition. The Legislature has no more to fix such rates than it will undertake to regulate house rents in Chicago, or the value of leaseholds, by an arbitrary law. If the Legislature will confine itself to the plain and simple duty of carrying into execution the provisions of the constitution prohibiting the over-issue of receipts, and establishing free competition in warehouses, it will accomplish a desirable end; by attempting to do more, and by unjust, illegal, and sweeping distinctions against this city, it will succeed only in driving the whole grain business out of Chicago and out of the State, to the injury of everybody concerned. The best thing that can be hoped is that such a bill, when passed, will be found to be inoperative.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature has been in session three months, and its proceedings thus far have fully vindicated the wisdom and saving grace of the new constitution. While the material of which the Legislature is composed is not above the average of such bodies, its work, both as regards that which it has done and that which it has failed to do, has been remarkably honest and well-meaning. This gratifying fact is owing mainly to two reasons; first, the Legislature has the time to attend to general legislation; and, secondly, it is wholly shut off from special legislation. For both these facts we are indebted to the new constitution.

The Governor's veto alone has been an almost insurmountable obstacle to bad legislation. To defeat the constitutional veto the Senate consists of 25 members, of whom a majority (13) could pass any bill over the veto. The House consists of 85 members, of whom 57 could pass a bill over the veto. In a Legislature containing 110 members 86 votes suffices to override the veto.

Under the new constitution the Senate consists of 50 members, of whom 26 form a quorum, but 34, two-thirds of all the members elected, are required to override the veto. The House contains 176 members, of whom 89 form a quorum, but 118 are required to override the veto. Instead of a bare majority sufficing to override a veto, it now requires in both houses a total of 152 votes. But for the power thus given to Governor Palmer, and the sure knowledge that he would exercise it, the majority of our present Legislature would probably have run through the constitution like squirrels through a hedge row, and at the end and out at the other. No iron-clad oath would have restrained them.

"Mr. Speaker," exclaimed one of the members, indignantly, after finding himself bothered at every turn by the conflict between his various jobs and the new constitution, "Mr. Speaker, I rise for information. I want to know if this new constitution is to override everything?" This illustrates the spirit in which its salutary restrictions on stealing and plundering are regarded by those whose hands they strike.

Yet, in spite of the ample disposition to run in the beaten path of former Legislatures, the checks imposed in every point by the present constitution have been effectual. We believe but one private bill has been passed, and that (relative to the Quincy bonds) was expressly required by the constitution. Four, if not five, other private bills have been even promoted, unless the Chicago Park bills are to be regarded as private bills. As a consequence, the Legislature, for the first time in our history, is earning no money except its *per diem*. The old familiar lobby, with its mysterious leaders, around whose piles of greenbacks the gratified lobbyists gloated, like vultures around carrion, is lean, and has no stomach for expense. A legislator's vote has become unsalable. Our honorable members will return to their constituents in the main as immaculate as Caesar's wife, some because they are really honest, but others because they sighed in vain for the tempter. But the new constitution will work at least as effectually on future Legislatures as on the present, so long as we have an honest and able Governor. No change in the personal or political complexion of the Legislature can hazard a virtue that results from incapacity, or weaken a virtue that is a gulfliner of the power to err. As tax-payers we are grateful for the money thus saved to the State, and, as Christians, we give thanks devoutly that our legislators are spared at least some of the many temptations which beset them to go to the devil. Even a forced virtue is good in its way for a beginning. No one can tell that our honorable members may not prefer virtue as a daily drink, after having worried it down for a while as a medicine. As, in the humble set of Goldsmith's village parson, the

"Force was came to scold reunited to grace."

So it may occur that honorable members who went down to Springfield to serve themselves, may stay to serve their constituents.

Their time is all their own. Like the circumvented Prodigal, they "cannot steal, to beg they are ashamed." Verily there is nothing for them to do but to accomplish a little honest work. The present session will be a period of probation. Before the new constitution as a restraint from evil. The people stone in their cowhouses, those of us that live in glass houses will throw no stones at the polls can fill the State Houses with men whose principles shall be an inspiration and a living force. It is much, however, to restrain from wrong doing. With all our predictions of the success of the new constitution, we have felt doubts. But the result that

hopes rather than our fears.

A DAY'S INVASION OF LAND STEALS.

Monday, the 13th instant, was a tolerably good day for land-grabbing bills in Congress. We have before us printed copies of twenty-four bills of that nature introduced in one House or the other on that day, as mentioned. How complete or incomplete our file is we cannot say; but these twenty-four bills would, if passed, sign away a very respectable portion of the nation's remaining unappropriated domain.

First comes Mr. Howe, in the Senate, who introduces a bill renewing a grant for certain Wisconsin railroads, which had already lapsed by limitation, after greatly fattening the corporators. The plea is in question by actual settlers. Mr. Howe also fathers a bill extending the time of building the St. Croix & Bayfield Road, which has been waiting over since 1856, with the same object in contemplation—the Northwestern Wisconsin. The same Senator presented, on the same day, a bill for a Milwaukee railroad to Kewcenaw Bay, Lake Superior, via Green Bay, with four ramifications to Wa Pan'kuh other important points. This bill grants ten square miles of land for every lineal mile of road built, and also the customary free run of the country for building materials, depot grounds, etc.

Mr. Sawyer, of the same State, introduced on the same day in the House, duplicate copies of nearly all of Mr. Howe's bills, the one for another route from Green Bay to the Mississippi River, granting a strip of land fifteen miles wide for the entire length of the road; also a grant of a belt ten miles wide to a proposed road from Marinette or Peshtigo, via Wausau and Chippewa Falls, to the St. Croix River, or lake.

Mr. Rusk, of Wisconsin, introduced on the same day in the House a duplicate of Mr. Howe's bill, renewing the grant in the ancient St. Croix & Bayfield enterprise.

Iowa was based from through her favorites on Senator Harlan, who moved a bill giving away half a million acres of land in Western Iowa to the McGregor & Missouri Railroad. This road is also represented in the Senate by Mr. Howe, in a bill for the extension of the time of completion in a belt forty miles wide from Tankton to Fort Laramie—in consideration of a certain, or, perhaps, rather an uncertain, subsidy.

Also, that

Nebraska, through her favorite Senator Hitchcock, was represented on the same day by a bill granting 12,800 acres per mile, not exempting coal or iron lands, on account of a projected six hundred miles of road from the northeastern corner of the State to Fort Kearney, and Smith's Fork, to be called the Fort Bridger & Uintah Mountain Railroad Company. It takes only a subscribed capital of $10,000 to set this fine enterprise in operation.

The Salt Lake & Columbia River Railroad Company asks, in the Senate, a grant of twenty sections, or 12,800 acres per mile, between these two remote points. The authorized capital of this concern is $30,000,000.

The Kansas Pacific, through Mr. Chaffee, asks a like grant, with like *et ceteras*, from Kiowerth, Kansas, into Mexico somewhere.

The Colorado Canal Company also asks, through the same influential member, twenty sections per mile, and the water of the South Platte River, for irrigating purposes in Colorado. The Pacific Postal & Telegraph Company is also heard from, through Mr. W. Williams, of the House of Representatives, and asks to be granted an indefinite number of sections of land to the aid of a railroad and telegraph, over, through, around, and under the Rocky Mountains, from Old Steilacoom City Point, on Puget Sound, via Boise City, to Boulder City, in Colorado. The capital authorized for this enterprise is $22,000,000, but the Directors may commence operations, according to the act, if they can raise $5 apiece.

The Red River Valley, Oklahoma & Santa Fe Railroad is also a promising route, which proposes to traverse the continent from Shreveport, La., *via* Collinsburg, Doaksville, and Rocky Comfort, to Santa Fe. This corporation (capital $75,000,000) asks no donation of lands, and the inference is that there are no lands left in that section of the country worth having.

No such back-warbone is manifested, however, by the following parties, whose bills were introduced on the same day as those above, and which ask the "negotiation" grants, viz.: Ben to Ewert's Ferry, giving away half a million of material grants for building, and a right of way, usually 400 feet wide, and occupying all passes in the mountains to completely assure the control of the same.

The Missouri Valley & Dakota Railroad Company, from the Big Stone River, via Yankton, to the northern boundary of Iowa. Introduced by Mr. Patrick.

The Cheyenne, Iron Mountain & Helena Railroad. Introduced by Mr. Jones, of Wyoming.

The Mississippi Valley Iowa Company. Six sections per mile. Introduced by Mr. Kellogg, of Louisiana.

The Great Southern Railway, from St. Mary's River, via Jacksonville, to Tuttle Harbor, with a branch to Calcoon Escarpa. Introduced by Mr. Walls.

The Pacific & Great Eastern Railway Company, along the thirty-sixth parallel, from the Mississippi River to the west line of Missouri or Arkansas, twenty sections per mile. Introduced by Mr. McCormick.

Railroad from Charleston, S. C., to Atlanta, Ga., organization not provided for in the bill; grant $8,000 in bonds per mile, to whom it may concern. Introduced by Mr. Wallace.

Tennessee & Ocoon Railroad, of Alabama; bill to revive an expired grant. Introduced by Mr. Dox.

The list above given comprises only the railroad land grants introduced on the day mentioned. There were many others previously and subsequently bills, etc., and on the following days more railroad land-grabs; but the above are given as a specimen—*ex pede Herculem*—from which the Industry of Some Gigantic Steal may be inferred, and the decision refused to Credit Mobilier getting rid of the poor relation of his fame. The Forty-first Congress, among all its lean praiseworthy omissions and commissions, is entitled to the credit of killing most of the bills above sketched. It is hoped that the Forty-second Congress will win the same credit.

Mr. George Jones, the publisher of the New York *Times*, naively needed to deny through its columns that he had proposed or listened to a proposition to sell the *Times* to the Erie or Tammany clique. Every one was familiar with the charges of this campaign which the *Times* had urged against both, under Mr. Jones' management, would have perceived that compromise between such combatants was impossible. Nevertheless, however, it remained that the two alleged parties to the bargain, referring to the bandit Ryan and ramifications of Judge Barnard and his *despicable confrere* on the New York bench, have purchased a few shares of the *Times* stock with the intention to apply to Judge Barnard to have the paper placed in charge of a Receiver, who, of course, would have it edited in a manner to glorify Fisk, the Monticello, Barnard, opera bouffe, Tweed, and Carbone. Such a high-handed outrage on the liberty and rights, not merely of the press, but of private property, would be just the thing to be expected from the Tammany-Erie Judges. The mere threat that it may be done, sufficiently shows the necessity of limiting the equity powers of single Judges in such cases, or of providing an immediate and effective appeal from their action. Mr. Jones states, however, that, if such an outrage is attempted, he will immediately publish a new *Times* from another office, taking with him the good will and name of the present paper, and fight out the conflict to the bitter end. Of course Judge Barnard will enjoin him from publishing any new *Times* in competition with the old one. He will be stopped from doing this at the consequences of such a judicial crime until it is attempted. Its most certain effect would be to add the last outrage to the cowardice and corruption which are the impediment and disgrace of Barnard.

There is at this time a grand demand by the principal nations of the world for money, the amount sought to be borrowed being nearly $3,000,000,000. The nations wanting to borrow, and the amounts asked, are thus stated:

France	$1,000,000,000
Germany	750,000,000
Austria	500,000,000
Italy	250,000,000
Turkey	75,000,000
Other nations	425,000,000
Total	$3,000,000,000

The United States, though offering a new bond, are not exactly in the position of a borrower. They owe a bonded debt of $1,900,000,000, but no portion of it is yet due, and will not be until 1881. We are asking the world to take a bond bearing a lower rate of interest than the outstanding debt, and these new bonds, bearing 4, 4½, and 5 per cent interest, have to meet in the market the competing bonds of other governments offering, in some cases, a higher rate of interest.

The Secretary of the Treasury proposes to make this exchange in the face of an almost unexampled pressure upon the money market. He proposes in April to sell gold beyond any sales in any previous month, and to redeem at par a large amount of the 6-20s of 1862. His ability to sell gold is, of course, limited by his surplus receipts, and his ability to call in 6-20s must be limited by his sales of the new bonds. It is true he can stop the interest on any amount of 5-20s of 1862, and use the gold for the purpose to redeem them. If there were no other investments offering; if there were not private enterprises in the market, all offering high premiums for capital, he might probably, forces an exhaustive, but not impossible; but it is possible that, if any very serious amount of 5-20s be now called in, the money will seek a higher rate of interest or profit than it is offered by the new bond.

The news by cable from France is entirely verified in the successive advices to hand since the memorable 18th of March—the day the revolution is triumphant everywhere, and Paris unanimous for the non-resumption of the succeeding day, the revolution is nowhere, and the Thiers Government is everywhere and unanimously master of the land. Then, the very next day, we are told—and this was the case yesterday—that the red flag is triumphant at Paris and everywhere, and the Thiers Government is completely organized. Sometimes these sudden thunderclappings take place several times in one day, and not infrequently several times in the same despatch. If this were not so, we could come to the conclusion that the cable, unable to keep pace with the rapidity of political movements in France, had given itself up, on alternate days, to the opposite parties. The conservatives furnish the news, say, on Monday, the communists on Tuesday, etc.

The Springfield *Register* assails with vituperative epithets the Legislature, because its members accepted an invitation to visit Peoria the other day.

The Springfield *Register* objects to a bill which shall submit to the people of the State the question whether the capital shall remain at Springfield or be moved to Peoria. Its confidence in Democratic principles, and in the virtue and intelligence of the masses, must be sufficiently strong to insure its acquiescence in so fair and honest a measure as that. Perhaps, if the *Register* continues to blackguard the Legislature, it may secure the early passage of such a bill, and create a considerable public opinion in favor of its ratification.

The Quincy *Whig* in two issues we have published only one article sustaining the Governor's veto of the Quincy bond bill, that one having "discovered our mistake," that is, changed its opinion.

It is not likely that anything we could say now would alter the result of the vote to be taken in the House on the veto message, but, as we do not wish our silence to be taken in the House on the veto message, but, as we do not wish our silence to be taken for approval, we take this occasion to repeat that we fully approve the veto, and hope it may be sustained.

Sanborn and Rice Still.

The curious will of Solomon Hawes Sanborn was published in THE TRIBUNE a few days since. Mr. Sanborn in his last days was a victim of a passion that his stilled his earthly labors, some forty years ago, to a woman's right to vote. He then sought a home in the wilds of New York, but where soon fled, or else, in his age languish of Sanborn, his "carcass reverted to its original owner." That constitutional domestic phase once more prevailed in Mr. O. W. Holmes and Prof. Louis Agassiz, who shall (1) not tax the homes in the highest style of the assistant art; (2) make free with the contents of their heads, on which shall be infinitely written, respectively, Pope's "Universal Prayer," and the Declaration of Independence, and (3) which, the more immediately concerned, shall "heal, or cause to be healed, the national sir of Yankee Doodle, at the base of the monument of Bunker Hill, and also Isaac Hull, of Jane, annually;" and (4) the said Holmes and Agassiz shall cause the other parties, unless for anatomical purposes, to be buried in the Mount Auburn Cemetery, and "an American elm, to be planted or set out on some rural public thoroughfare, and the weary, wayfaring, tired traveler, and innocent children, playfully resort beneath the shadow of its embrageous branches, sentenced insertant by my executor."

The matter of the will was widely reported in the document attests that Mr. Sanborn is not only in earnest in this enterprise, but that he is a very practical and well-informed man. What we have been his original purpose in declaring his corpus to a woman's rights society is not entirely apparent at this distance of time and space. It is probable, however, that Mr. Sanborn died and the succession survived, he would even now be traveling up and down the land, to the astonishment of the audience in reinforcement of a lecture of Miss Anthony or Miss Dickinson.

It is fortunate for Mr. Sanborn that the sentimentality of the pioneer settler range was not taken gave him an opportunity to revise his plans of future usefulness. Mr. Sanborn's age qualifies him for a pledge, and he is now at liberty to excite special commotion. A good skeleton is one of the most useful members of the staff of college Professors, and he has the advantage over his fellows of the fleshy genus, that he never can become thinner. Mr. Sanborn's body has been so many years in the service of inanimate scenes of them, doubtless, are superiors as exemplifiers of the bones—and the same world can become acquainted with his posterity on this account alone.

But it is not, by any means, common thing for a man's spouse to be children to pack a box in the attic and will peacefully. Other parents have had considerable perturbation with bullets in behalf of its safety, but none yet on record have had the intelligence with the Declaration of Independence, stretched across a draw-head, and beaten by Warren Simpson at the foot of Bunker Hill Monument, to the inspiriting air of Yankee Doodle. This is, to say the least, a vastly better use of one's skin than to scalp it for a tomahawk, or to tattoo it with the portraits of abominable women. Mr. Sanborn's will, with the purpose of stimulating native productions and increasing the internal revenue.

Then, as to Mr. Sanborn's third requirement, though the use to which he devotes his carcass, etc., is a humble one, yet it is a much better use than that to which many morsels devote those members when alive, and is a striking lesson to those whose manhood sometimes wavers. Possibly, however, some of the children would peacefully dispose of the remains, for how nearly organization was adopted, and for many years held the office of Justice of the Peace in the town of Sandwich.

The Paris *Palladium* says: "It is reported here that Rochefort has been arrested in the city last fall, and who was arrested for the crime, and discharged by the Grand Jury, after having spent a month in jail. Rochefort is now in Paris, and has written a letter to Jaquard, and is now a full time's worthing a cab."

—G. C. Turner was hunting in the woods near Dayton, Ohio, on Saturday, when he came upon a large cabin upon him. A fire was blown from the muzzle of his gun, and the wind blew it over for three days, when he was released by a man who happened to pass that way.

—The Paris correspondent of the "A correspondent at Tuscon writes us as follows, respecting the defalcation of the deputy of Douglas County, Arizona: 'Mr. Wood, the deputy of Douglas County, had succeeded the country with $40,000 of the county funds. Wood, it was stated by the Democracy to be their best man, and as they have had no county officer in office for many years, they thought it a good opportunity to elect a Democrat, and the people to allow Cooper to be elected, on the ground of his being a thorough Democrat, and a good man.'

—The Pantagraphic (party County) *Summer says*: "Never, perhaps, in the history of this county has the prospects for a wheat crop so splendid at this season of the year as now throughout Central Illinois. In fact, the prospect for a large crop is very flattering, and in no exception to this. The growing wheat stands three upon the ground; the soil is mellow and moist, and the plant is in a most luxuriant appearance, and made the finest look possible. Should the present favorable weather continue for a few weeks longer, the farmers of Central Illinois will reap a harvest that known since Illinois was settled, and surely the present indications warrant such a belief."

—The Hamburg *Democrat* says that the prospect for a good peach crop in Southern Iowa never was better.

—The Fort Madison *Statesman* relates a singular occurrence in that city one night last week. Some time after the Fulton and Lee County fire, at the well at the residence on Fourth street, she suddenly gave a cry, and immediately the whole family were aroused. She continued to the cause to the depth of five feet. Water attempting to rescue her from her singular situation, she was found to be insane. Her mind apparently never returned to her, and she died in the course of a few days.

—The Detroit *Tribune*, of March 26, says: "The lion-hearted Judge Witherell, of Muskegon that place to the 17th inst., if they would raise $5,000 to aid in the construction of a railroad between Lansing and Muskegon. Surprised at the proposition, the citizens of Muskegon at once set to work, and in a few days had the money in the county to the depot of five feet. Without attempting to rescue her from her singular situation, the Judge, with his usual promptness, left Lake Shore, where he was met by Mr. Ferry, who, for a long time took his meals in Pegeon Hall, made a speech to the city, rather a common, and then left. He was followed by Mr. Hall, who, in a few words, informed the people that Mr. Ferry had left his overcoat in the hall, and requested that it be returned to him. Mr. Ferry's overcoat was then found, and returned to the owner. Mr. Ferry then left for Detroit, and it is understood that $10,000 has already been subscribed by Muskegon citizens. Mr. Witherell has been in the city for the purpose of securing the services of Mr. Ferry in the interest of the road, and it is understood that he has succeeded in securing the services of Mr. Ferry."

—Mr. S. Wakeman, a young man, lately living in Ogden, Utah, was killed by the Indians on the 4th inst. He was on his way to Salt Lake City, and was overtaken by the Indians, who shot him with arrows, and then scalped him. His body was found by the roadside.

—Mr

THE TELEGRAPH WAR.

The Case of Terwilliger vs. the Great Western Telegraph Company.

Decision by Chief Justice Williams, of the Circuit Court.

A Specific Performance of the Contract Ordered as Against the Company.

The Further Prayer of Complainant's Bill Denied.

Judge WILLIAMS, Chief Justice of the Circuit Court of the county, rendered the decision in a case in the management of the Great Western Telegraph Company. This was an action, on the chancery side of the court, brought by Jeremiah Terwilliger and others, the main one of whom is now stated in the opinion. The opinion was as follows:

On the 20th of November, A. D. 1866, the complainant, Jeremiah Terwilliger, filed his bill in this court, by which he alleged that he was the owner of a certain dock, known as the Terwilliger dock, situated on the south side of the south branch of the Chicago River and Dearborn street, in the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, and that he was the owner of a certain lease of the premises on which said dock is situated, executed by the Illinois and Michigan Canal Company, which lease was for the term of ninety-nine years, commencing on the 1st day of May, 1857, and ending on the 1st day of May, 1956, and that he was in the possession of said premises, and of said dock, under and by virtue of said lease. That on the 1st day of May, 1866, the said Canal Company executed to the complainant a deed for the premises described in said lease, which deed was duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of Cook county, Illinois, on the 2d day of May, 1866, in book 1,000 of deeds, page 1. That the complainant was in the possession of said premises, and of said dock, under and by virtue of said lease and deed, and that he had been in such possession for more than two years next before the filing of his bill. That the said dock was a valuable property, and was worth the sum of $100,000. That the said dock was situated in the business part of the city of Chicago, and was a very convenient dock for the purpose of receiving and discharging vessels engaged in the lake trade, and that the said dock was very much needed for the purpose of receiving and discharging vessels engaged in the lake trade. That the said dock was the only dock in the city of Chicago which was owned by any person or corporation, and which was used for the purpose of receiving and discharging vessels engaged in the lake trade, which was not owned by the Illinois and Michigan Canal Company, or by the Chicago River and Harbor Company. That the said dock was the only dock in the city of Chicago which was owned by any person or corporation, and which was used for the purpose of receiving and discharging vessels engaged in the lake trade, which was not owned by the Illinois and Michigan Canal Company, or by the Chicago River and Harbor Company, which could be used for the purpose of receiving and discharging vessels engaged in the lake trade during the season of navigation, during the months of April and May, in each year. That the said dock was the only dock in the city of Chicago which was owned by any person or corporation, and which was used for the purpose of receiving and discharging vessels engaged in the lake trade, which was not owned by the Illinois and Michigan Canal Company, or by the Chicago River and Harbor Company, which could be used for the purpose of receiving and discharging vessels engaged in the lake trade during the season of navigation, during the months of April and May, in each year, without the payment of wharfage to the owners of docks. That the said dock was the only dock in the city of Chicago which was owned by any person or corporation, and which was used for the purpose of receiving and discharging vessels engaged in the lake trade, which was not owned by the Illinois and Michigan Canal Company, or by the Chicago River and Harbor Company, which could be used for the purpose of receiving and discharging vessels engaged in the lake trade during the season of navigation, during the months of April and May, in each year, without the payment of wharfage to the owners of docks, and without the payment of any other charges than the charges for the actual services rendered in receiving and discharging such vessels. That the said dock was the only dock in the city of Chicago which was owned by any person or corporation, and which was used for the purpose of receiving and discharging vessels engaged in the lake trade, which was not owned by the Illinois and Michigan Canal Company, or by the Chicago River and Harbor Company, which could be used for the purpose of receiving and discharging vessels engaged in the lake trade during the season of navigation, during the months of April and May, in each year, without the payment of wharfage to the owners of docks, and without the payment of any other charges than the charges for the actual services rendered in receiving and discharging such vessels, and for the use of the dock for the time during which such vessels were actually receiving and discharging their cargoes. That the said dock was the only dock in the city of Chicago which was owned by any person or corporation, and which was used for the purpose of receiving and discharging vessels engaged in the lake trade, which was not owned by the Illinois and Michigan Canal Company, or by the Chicago River and Harbor Company, which could be used for the purpose of receiving and discharging vessels engaged in the lake trade during the season of navigation, during the months of April and May, in each year, without the payment of wharfage to the owners of docks, and without the payment of any other charges than the charges for the actual services rendered in receiving and discharging such vessels, and for the use of the dock for the time during which such vessels were actually receiving and discharging their cargoes, and for no other purpose whatever. That the said dock was the only dock in the city of Chicago which was owned by any person or corporation, and which was used for the purpose of receiving and discharging vessels engaged in the lake trade, which was not owned by the Illinois and Michigan Canal Company, or by the Chicago River and Harbor Company, which could be used for the purpose of receiving and discharging vessels engaged in the lake trade during the season of navigation, during the months of April and May, in each year, without the payment of wharfage to the owners of docks, and without the payment of any other charges than the charges for the actual services rendered in receiving and discharging such vessels, and for the use of the dock for the time during which such vessels were actually receiving and discharging their cargoes, and for no other purpose whatever, and that the said dock was the only dock in the city of Chicago which was owned by any person or corporation, and which was used for the purpose of receiving and discharging vessels engaged in the lake trade, which was not owned by the Illinois and Michigan Canal Company, or by the Chicago River and Harbor Company, which could be used for the purpose of receiving and discharging vessels engaged in the lake trade during the season of navigation, during the months of April and May, in each year, without the payment of wharfage to the owners of docks, and without the payment of any other charges than the charges for the actual services rendered in receiving and discharging such vessels, and for the use of the dock for the time during which such vessels were actually receiving and discharging their cargoes, and for no other purpose whatever, and that the said dock was the only dock in the city of Chicago which was owned by any person or corporation, and which was used for the purpose of receiving and discharging vessels engaged in the lake trade, which was not owned by the Illinois and Michigan Canal Company, or by the Chicago River and Harbor Company, which could be used for the purpose of receiving and discharging vessels engaged in the lake trade during the season of navigation, during the months of April and May, in each year, without the payment of wharfage to the owners of docks, and without the payment of any other charges than the charges for the actual services rendered in receiving and discharging such vessels, and for the use of the dock for the time during which such vessels were actually receiving and discharging their cargoes, and for no other purpose whatever. That

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Good Progress Made at Springfield Yesterday.

Several Important Bills Ordered to a Third Reading.

The Railroad Bill Compromise Meets with Unexpected Opposition.

Text of the Capital Removal Bill Introduced in the House.

Canal and River Improvements —Penitentiary Management.

Prominent Features of the Revenue Bill.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, March 29.—It had been hoped that the Senate would emerge from the section of its Railroad Committee with little or no mutilation, and that the compromise would be at once adopted. But to-day has shown that the upper house is not to be influenced, to some extent, by the cry of "selling out," as the House was by that of "machine election." Thus Mr. Fuller has not reported the House Railroad bill, and also laid on the table the joint commerce, pooling and consolidation bill, the passage of the different bills would have been a matter of considerable difficulty, but with the compromise all the opposition to the measure would be at once withdrawn, and the Senate would have no authority to take the second clause of the House bill, and that the House is being ruled out. Then, during this day, the charged that it was premature and unjust, and disapproved of the action of the Committee in so far as it contained provisions for the consolidation of roads. Mr. Fuller explained that he had been overborne by the committee, and that he would cheerfully support the compromise, but on principle was not the friend of application of one. Mr. Hunter explained that the committee had no disposition to surrender any of its powers, but had come to the conclusion that the compromise was the best that could be had under the circumstances. Mr. Hunter also defended the bill which had been signed by a majority of the committee, and which he hoped would be passed by the Senate. Mr. Hunter also explained that the compromise was the best that could be had under the circumstances. Mr. Hunter also defended the bill which had been signed by a majority of the committee, and which he hoped would be passed by the Senate. Mr. Boyd, who had just returned, was particularly severe on the Senate Committee, and others followed the discussion which has been made to it in the House to the effect that the majority very reluctant to support it. The bill was finally ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Fuller moved to take up the House bill for the same purpose, but Mr. Hunter objected, and it will probably not be reached to-day.

A recess was taken at 12 M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Some unimportant business was transacted before the committee of the whole, but the President returned before the report of the committee would only go to the House with the recommendation that the bill be not passed.

Mr. STARNES opposed the House bill, though he was the author of the bill which originated it. The subject was lately before the Senate.

Mr. NOBLE favored the bill, and thought the majority of the committee, and was opposed to the bill.

Mr. STARNES said that all the laws in the statute-book could not compel the payment of just debts of the people. It is our duty to pass such laws as will enable the people to pay their debts. Then the country is simply unfit for its position. Then the people will not be responsible for the result. It would be a test for the courts, the decision of which would rest with the people. He was willing to take the responsibility of the measure and stand by it. He was willing to be overruled by the decision of the people.

Mr. STREVELL was always in favor of the House bill, and would vote against the Senate bill.

Mr. FULLER made an unfavorable report on the bill, and it was ordered to a second reading by a vote of 27 to 22.

The bill was ordered to a second reading by a vote of 27 to 22.

The bill was ordered to a second reading by a vote of 27 to 22.

The bill